In the Specification:

Replace the paragraph that begins on page 8, line 17 and continues to page 8, line 26, with the following paragraph which has been amended by inserting the word "and" immediately after the number "102".

Flashlight housing 102 can further include a plurality of ribs 220 that extend along the length of the housing 102 and that butt up against the batteries to maintain the batteries in alignment with the front and rear battery contacts. Also the ribs 220 can prevent batteries, for example cylindrical batteries 104, 106, from rolling along the internal surface of housing 102. For example, the ribs 220 can be spaced apart a distance that is greater than the diameter of a smallest size of batteries accommodated by the flashlight 100, for example AA size batteries, and ribs can be spaced apart a distance that is greater than the diameter of a medium size of batteries accommodated by flashlight 100, for example C size batteries.

Replace the paragraph that begins on page 8, line 27 and continues to page 9, line 2, with the following paragraph in which incorrect part number 208 was replaced with correct part number 125 as shown in Fig. 3.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the flashlight housing taken along lines 3-3 of FIG. 2 according to an embodiment of the invention. The battery contacts 125, 127, 129 of front insulator receptacle 128 can lie along the same plane. The distance between the battery contacts is great enough to ensure that the protrusion 302 of the positive terminal of a battery 104 positioned in the first battery location can only contact one battery contact 208 125. Alternatively, some other physical arrangement of the contacts may be employed to ensure that only batteries of the proper size come into contact with each of the battery contacts.

Replace the paragraph that begins on page 12, line 29 and continues to page 13, line 10, with the following paragraph in which the word "front" was replaced with the word "rear" and part number "416" was replaced with part number "418". See the fifth line in the following paragraph.

Once the batteries 426, 428, for example two AA size batteries are removed from the battery tray 402, they can be replaced with two C size batteries and the battery tray 402 can be pushed inside housing 404. The switch 140 (FIG. 4) of battery selector panel 138 (FIG. 4) can be moved to the position indicated by two C size batteries to turn on the flashlight. The ~~front~~ rear insulator receptacle ~~416~~ 418 has recesses 430 (FIG. 4) that can receive shoulders 434 of the battery tray 402 to insure that the battery tray is properly returned to position. The shoulder 434 can support the outer edges of battery 426 in the first battery location 422 to prevent the positive terminal of the battery from becoming damaged, for example in the event that the batteries are slammed against the front insulator receptacle 416. The mating of battery tray 402 with front insulator receptacle 416 can also ensure that the battery contacts of the front insulator receptacle 416 are substantially perpendicular to the batteries and that the front insulator receptacle does not twist.

Replace the paragraph that begins on page 13, line 11 and continues to page 13, line 21, with the following paragraph in which part number 602 was replaced with part number 505 as shown in Fig. 6. See line 9 in the following paragraph.

FIG. 6 is a radial cross-sectional view of the flashlight 400 of FIG. 5A, 5B showing various positions of retaining member 502 in contact with different size batteries placed in housing 404 of flashlight 400. Retaining member 502 is shown applying a force to battery 428 (shown in phantom), for example, AA size battery, which holds the battery against battery tray 402. The arms 504 of retaining member 502 are biased downward to the seating position 420 of battery tray 402 to a distance that touches the longitudinal surface of the battery 428 which is seated below second battery contact 432. Retaining member 502 can be connected to the housing 404 and can rotate along hinge ~~602~~ 505. Hinge 505 can include a biasing spring or any other mechanical device that allows the retaining member to swivel.

Replace the paragraph that begins on page 18, line 19 and continues to page 18, line 24, in which the word "of" is deleted and the word "and" is added in its place. See line 3 in the following paragraph.

In FIGS. 11 and 12, switch 140 can be movable in two or more positions described above, to electrically couple the light source to a battery contact in the three and four battery locations when the batteries are ~~of~~ the same size. Switch 140 will also prevent a closing of an electrical circuit that couples the three or four batteries to the light source 118 when the size of one of the batteries differs in physical size from the others.

Replace the paragraph that begins on page 20, line 3 and continues to page 20, line 8, with the following paragraph in which the third occurrence of the word "contact" was deleted and the word "contacts' was inserted. See the fourth line in the following paragraph.

The flashlight 1300 also includes a number of bridge conductors 1343. The ends of the bridge conductors 1343 terminate into bridge contacts 1346. Each bridge contact 1346 is positioned to make electrical contact with one of the moveable end ~~contact~~ contacts 1333 along the longitudinal axis of a respective one of the leaf springs 1326 as the end contacts 1333 are moved along the longitudinal axis as will be discussed.

Replace the paragraph that begins on page 20, line 9 and continues to page 20, line 23, by with the following paragraph which was amended by: (1) deleting the first occurrence of the word "above" in the first line of the paragraph; (2) replacing part number "139" in this paragraph's line 9, as shown below, with part number "1319" as shown in Fig.s 13A, 14A and 15A; and (3) replacing part number "133" in this paragraph's line 11, as shown below, with part number 1313 as shown in Fig.s 13A, 14A and 15A

The ~~above~~ components of the flashlight 1300 described above provide an illustration of electro-mechanical structure that prevents a closing of an electrical circuit that electrically couples the at least two batteries 1307, 1308 to the light source 1313 when two batteries 1307, 1308 of a different size are placed in the respective battery locations 1305, 1306. In this respect, a user places the batteries 1307, 1308 in the flashlight 1300 by removing an end cap of the flashlight as described above. Due to the compression of the leaf springs 1326 and the placement of the bridge contacts 1346, an electrical circuit is created from the light source 1313 through the spring 1323, the first contact ~~139~~ 1319, the batteries 1307, 1308, the second contact 1336, the leaf springs 1326, one of the bridge conductors 1343, the conductor 1339, and the switch 1341, and back to the light source ~~133~~ 1313. The size of the batteries 1307 dictates a displacement of the apex 1329 of the leaf springs 1326, and, ultimately determines which one of the bridge conductors 1343 through which the electrical circuit is established.

Replace the paragraph that begin on page 22, line 10 and continues to page 22, line 18, with the following paragraph which was amended by adding the phrase "1305 and" immediately before the number "1306" in line 6.

With reference to FIG. 13B, shown is a top view of various components of the electro-mechanical structure of the flashlight 1300. The top view illustrates more clearly the longitudinal axis 1349 associated with each respective leaf spring 1326. The view of FIGS. 13A and 13B provide an illustration of the state of the electro-mechanical structure in the flashlight 1300 when two batteries of a smallest size are placed in the battery locations 1305 and 1306 according to an embodiment of the present invention. In this respect, the leaf springs 1326 are in a biased state with no displacement of the moveable end contacts 1333 associated therewith.

Replace the paragraph that begin on page 22, line 19 and continues to page 22, line 24, with the following paragraph which as amended by adding the phrase "1305 and" immediately before the number "1306" in line 3.

Turning to FIGS. 14A and 14B, shown is an illustration of the state of the electro-mechanical structure in the flashlight 1300 when two batteries of a medium size are placed in the battery locations 1305 and 1306 according to an embodiment of the present invention. In this respect, the leaf springs 1326 are compressed such that the moveable end contacts 1333 make electrical contact with an intermediate one of the bridge conductors 1343.

Replace the paragraph that begin on page 22, line 25 and continues to page 22, line 33, with the following paragraph which as amended by adding the phrase "1305 and" immediately before the number "1306" in line 4.

With reference to FIGS. 15A and 15B, shown is an illustration of the state of the electro-mechanical structure in the flashlight 1300 when two batteries of a largest size compatible with the flashlight 1300 are placed in the battery locations 1305 and 1306 according to an embodiment of the present invention. In this respect, the leaf springs 1326 are compressed such that the moveable end contacts 1333 make electrical contact with the bridge conductor 1343 having bridge contacts 1346 that

are located at the greatest displacement of the moveable end contacts 1331 along the longitudinal axes of the respective leaf springs 1326.